easily recognizable as an intervertebral ganglion, and Duval is evidently unacquainted with the lengthy paper read at the last Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, August 28, 1880, by Dr. S. V. Clevenger, of Chicago, who not only brought the intervertebral homology to bear upon all the cranial nerves, but insisted that the cerebrum, olivary body, mammillary eminence, and tubercular quadrigemina were originally swellings upon the roots of posterior sensory nerves, and that the cerebellum was formed from a great number of fused hypertrophied intervertebral ganglia (JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE, October, 1880). The tendency of French and German journals to ignore American scientific work is not a little remarkable.—*Chicago Med. Review*, June 5.

INFLUENCE OF SECTION OF THE TRIGEMINUS ON THE EYE. —At the session of the Soc. de Biologie. Apr. 2 (rep. in *Le Progrès Médical*), M. Poncet (of Cluny) communicated the result of some investigations on the effects of section of the trigeminus upon the eye. After having shown that physiologists disagree to a considerable extent in the acceptance of the traumatic theory of the consecutive corneal ulcer, he showed the part that the discoveries of Franck, and Dastre and Morat should play in the pathology of the trigeminus ; the former having demonstrated the action of a special sympathetic filament, and the latter authors having proved the vaso-dilating action of the sympathetic on the labial mucous membrane. M. Poncet has been able to determine, with M. Dastre, that vaso-dilatation by excitation of the great sympathetic extends to the veins of the retina.

In the eyes of a rabbit, after section of the trigeminus performed by M. Laborde himself, and dating back 8, 15, and 30 days, and one year, he found the following conditions : 1. As regards the corneal nerves, the degeneration of which has been so well described by M. Ranvier, he also found, after a year, the complete regeneration of the corneal plexus, in a manner altogether unlike the normal type. In the middle of the inextricable nervous maze, are found nerve sheaths in which the old tubes have not been regenerated. 2. The keratitis which may accompany an exudation into the interior chamber affects especially the superficial layers of the cornea. Neither iritis, nor suppuration of the process, nor posterior choroiditis, nor humoral disorder, nor migration of pigment in the retina, nor detachment of that membrane, were observed, but the most internal layers of the retina are the seat of an œdema, characterized either by the presence of œdematous masses between the optic fibres, or by hypertrophic degenerations of the ganglion cells; finally, by the increase of the protoplasm of the internal granules. These alterations differ essentially from those described by the author in a previous memoir, as following optico-ciliary section.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRANIAL NERVES.—M. Mathias Duval reported to the Société de Biologie, April 2 (abstr. in *Le Progrès Médical*), that he had recently had an opportunity to examine the brain of a lamb fœtus at term, which was subject to an arrest of development. It was an *otocephale;* the head, reduced to the middle and inner ears, appeared to have been severed by a ligature above the basilar process. In a section of the encephalic stump, at the level of the floor of the fourth ventricle, he recognized the nucleus of origin, the eminentia teres, and the exit of the facial nerve, as well as the origin of the external motor oculi. The nucleus of origin of the trigeminus, situated in the same plane, and the section of which, in the form of a horseshoe, is commonly easy to recognize, was absolutely invisible. What is the explanation of this phenomenon? M. Duval finds it in the study of the development of the spinal roots.

We are aware, in fact, that in the embryo, before the closure of the spinal canal, we observe rising from its anterior portion two prolongations, the origins of the anterior roots. Later, when the canal is closed, we see leaving its posterior region two lateral prolongations composed of nervoso-epithelial colonies. These diverticula become the spinal ganglia, but they first become pediculated, then they separate themselves completely from the medullary canal, and it is only still later that it sends toward the cord on one side and toward the periphery on the other the prolongations that form the sensory nerve roots.

Thus, as regards the trigeminus, the medullary portion should start from the ganglia of Gasser, thus explaining why no trace of it was found in the medulla.

b.—PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND MIND, AND PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

DISORDERS OF THE BRAIN IN DYSPEPSIA.—At the session of the